DHA/94/19 (Vol. I)

UNITED NATIONS
1994
CONSOLIDATED
INTER-AGENCY APPEAL:

KENYA

Volume I
Main Appeal Document

Department of Humanitarian Affairs
February 1994

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of 31 December donors had provided US$ 118.7 million in resources against the US$ 185.7 million in needs identified in the 1993 United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya, the preparation of which was coordinated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). This constituted 63.9% of the resources requested. Of this US$ 118.7 million provided in 1993, US$ 112.7 million was provided to the various UN agencies. The remaining US$ 6.0 million constituted bilateral food provided outside of the WFP channel.

The donor response to the food aid needs of the 1993 appeal was relatively strong, with 79.3% of these needs met by donors either via WFP or outside of it. WFP itself received US$ 53.8 million in resources. Non-food aid requirements were markedly less well funded, with US$ 64.8 million, or 55.1% of the funds sought, being provided by donors. The largest amount, US$ 54.4 million, was provided to UNHCR, including US$ 29.2 million in donor contributions to the worldwide General Programme of UNHCR which were then allocated by UNHCR to its Annual Programme in Kenya. UNICEF received US$ 8.96 million, while smaller amounts were provided to FAO, UNV, and DHA. UNDP, WHO, and WMO received no donor contributions against their requests.

In 1993, the main humanitarian needs in Kenya were of two types - assistance to drought-affected persons, and refugee-related assistance. In 1994, the scenario is more complex. Nevertheless, the humanitarian needs which will be addressed by United Nations agencies in Kenya can be summarized as being primarily of three types.

The first is continued humanitarian assistance in terms of both the food and non-food needs of those people in areas previously designated as drought-affected. This is essentially because recovery in these areas has been much slower than expected and the need for relief and short-term rehabilitation is still pressing.

The second category of humanitarian need is for assistance to persons in the main areas where the impact of the 1993/94 food crop production crisis is most severe, and which are located outside of those areas already targeted for assistance as part of the ongoing drought affected areas programme noted above. These additional areas include many which are normally among the most agriculturally productive parts of Kenya.

The third type of assistance is for refugee-related needs, including cross-border and repatriation activities into Somalia. It does not, however, include UNHCR's ongoing General Programme of assistance to refugees, or the World Food Programme's provision of food aid to those refugees. Funding for these needs is being sought outside of the framework of this 1994 United Nations Inter-Agency Appeal for Kenya, as these refugees have moved beyond the relief phase into the "care-and-maintenance" phase of assistance.

A concern that cuts across these categories of need is the overall food crop production crisis that Kenya is facing in 1994. FAO/WFP estimates that for the period from late 1993 up to October 1994 (when the harvest for the main 1994 growing season should be in), Kenya will require 2.2 million metric tons of food beyond what it will have produced. While most of this deficit is expected to be met through commercial imports and programme food aid, small amounts of well targeted emergency food aid will also be required.

The development of the proposed UN programme in response to these needs has been based on several key principles. One is that the projects to be included must address priority emergency relief needs or short-term post-emergency rehabilitation ones. Secondly, the project activities must address outstanding needs not expected to be met by other humanitarian assistance entities. Thus, the projects in this appeal have been prepared in consultation with NGOs working within humanitarian assistance fields in Kenya to ensure that there is no overlap or duplication with the plans of these other entities, and that the planned UN actions will be well coordinated with the efforts of these other entities. Lastly, it must be recognized that planning for future humanitarian assistance in Kenya must build in considerable flexibility to respond to the changing needs that are likely to occur during the year.

Within the context of these overall needs, the United Nations agencies in Kenya are requesting via this 1994 Kenya Appeal a total of US$ 92.2 million for their humanitarian assistance efforts.

The largest amount requested in this Appeal is that of US$ 36.4 million sought by UNHCR. Most of this funding (US$ 33.9 million) is for cross-border and repatriation operations from Kenya into Somalia. US$ 2.5 million will assist women refugees and returnees who have been the victims of sexual violence. Some of this latter funding will go towards preventative measures and legal and medical assistance for such women, while a portion will be put towards income-generating projects which will assist women who are marginalized after sexual attacks, to attain some degree of self-sufficiency. It should be noted that UNHCR is jointly appealing with UNDP for US$ 1.1 million to provide transitional assistance to refugee impacted areas in the form of carefully selected Quick Impact Projects (QUIPs) and infrastructural support. However this budget request is listed within that of UNDP within the appeal funding request tables and summations in this appeal document, and all contributions should be made to UNDP.

US$ 24.5 million is sought by WFP for the costs beyond the resources which WFP already has in hand, of its emergency operations during the period January through September 1994. WFP anticipates that around 960,000 drought victims, displaced persons and vulnerable groups require an estimated 102,544 MTs of emergency food aid for the period through September. In addition to the approximately 58,000 MTs of commodities already resourced by WFP from 1993 carry-over, WFP will need a further 44,544 MTs of commodities. This additional food, which WFP is seeking via the present appeal, is valued (with its internal transport, storage and handling costs) at US$ 21.4 million. A further US$ 3.1 million is requested for WFP's coordination, monitoring, logistics and other support costs. Information becoming available in the second week of February suggests that this emergency food assistance may have to be revised significantly upwards in the weeks to come.

UNICEF seeks US$ 24.0 million to undertake activities in 8 severely drought-affected and 12 drought-affected districts. This includes US$ 13.6 million to provide nutritional assistance, mainly in the form of supplementary feeding, to 256,500 children under the age of five, and 85,500 pregnant and lactating women. 750,000 drought-affected people in the mainly pastoralist districts of North Eastern Province will be served through UNICEF's activities in the health sector, for which US$ 4.4 million is sought. A significant number of these people and another 12,500 in other districts, will benefit from a UNICEF project to increase the availability of safe water for humans and livestock, for which US$ 1.9 million is sought. UNICEF also seeks US$ 1.3 million for monitoring and evaluation activities, and US$ 2.0 million for logistics and supply support costs. Finally, in order to establish district-based drought monitoring systems, UNICEF is requesting US$ 800,000.

FAO is requesting US$ 3.6 million for four livestock and agricultural projects to help reestablish and sustain the livelihood of drought-affected pastoralists and agriculturalists. US$ 250,000 is being sought to field technical and administrative staff to support FAO's livestock intervention. A further US$ 460,000 is sought for the expansion of remote sensing activities which will benefit Kenya and its neighbouring countries.

UNDP is requesting US$ 1.4 million via this Appeal. US$ 233,500 will go towards operating costs for the United Nations Emergency Relief Unit on behalf of the United Nations Disaster Management Team. A further US$ 1.2 million is sought by UNDP and UNHCR to provide transitional assistance to refugee impacted areas in the form of QUIPs. However, this request is listed within the budget tables under UNDP, and all funds should be contributed to UNDP as the agency responsible for implementation.

A total of 35 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) have been requested by various UN agencies to help support their staffing requirements for projects included in this Appeal. UNV is appealing for US$ 611,416 for the costs for the majority of these UNV. This includes five UNVs for FAO, four for the UN Emergency Relief Unit, eight for WFP, and eight to cover humanitarian needs which arise over the course of 1994. UNHCR is requesting ten UNVs, seven of which it is appealing for directly, and three of which are being appealed for by UNV.

WHO is requesting US$ 327,000 to provide support to epidemiological surveillance, maternal and child health, and tuberculosis control programmes in three severely drought-affected districts of North Eastern Province.

WMO is appealing for US$ 460,000 to cover the costs of equipment and staff in order to improve the effectiveness of its drought monitoring activities in the Horn of Africa during 1994.

Lastly, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs is requesting US$ 300,000 within this Appeal for an estimated 25% of the total yearly operating expenses of its Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA). Among SEPHA's activities are the coordination of the preparation of UN inter-agency consolidated appeals, monitoring and reporting of humanitarian needs, activities, and donor funding, and supporting in-country humanitarian coordination efforts.

Table 1: UN Agency Budget Requirement for the 1994 UN Inter-Agency Appeal for Kenya

(1 January to 31 December 1994)

AGENCY	TOTAL (US$)
FAO	4,282,500
UNDP	1,383,500
UNHCR	36,405,600
UNICEF	23,978,240
UNV	611,416
WFP	24,494,398
WHO	327,000
WMO	460,000
DHA	300,000
TOTAL:	$92,242,654

The documentation for this 1994 Kenya Appeal is contained in two volumes. The present document, entitled "Volume I: Main Appeal Document", includes a review of funding for the 1993 Appeal for Kenya and activities undertaken with these funds, a projection of the humanitarian needs in 1994, and descriptions of the priority activities for which the UN Agencies are seeking funding via this 1994 Kenya Appeal. Volume II contains the Project Summaries for the proposed projects which would be implemented within these priority activity areas.

1993 IN REVIEW

FUNDING RESPONSE TO THE 1993 KENYA APPEAL

The 1993 United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya (hereafter referred to as the 1993 Kenya Appeal) was launched in January 1993. It requested US$ 192 million in funding for emergency relief and short-term rehabilitation activities to be undertaken by nine UN agencies. In September 1993, UNHCR revised its request downwards by US$ 6,541,000 in line with its new "Appeal for Repatriation to Somalia". This brought the total revised request for the 1993 Kenya Appeal to US$ 185.7 million.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 below show the donor response to the revised 1993 Kenya Appeal requests based on data available to DHA as of 31 December 1993. It should be noted that the final statement of financial tracking information for the 1993 United Nations humanitarian appeals for the Horn of Africa will be available in March 1994.

As shown in Table 2, as of 31 December 1993 donors had provided US$ 118.7 million in resources against the needs identified in the 1993 Kenya Appeal. This constituted 63.9% of the resources requested, compared with 98% (totalling US$ 156.6 million) provided in 1992.

As shown in Table 3, of this US$ 118.7 million provided by donors in 1993 against the needs identified in the 1993 Kenya Appeal, US$ 112.7 million was provided to the UN Agencies. The remaining US$ 6.0 million constituted bilateral food aid provided outside of the WFP channel.

Donor response to the food aid needs identified in the 1993 Kenya Appeal was relatively strong. Of the total food aid requirements identified in the Appeal, 79.3% were met by the donors, either via WFP or outside of it.

Non-food aid needs received a much lower level of response. Collectively, the non-WFP requests within the 1993 Kenya Appeal totalled US$ 117.7 million. Of this total, US$ 64.8 million, or 55.1% of the funds sought, was provided by the donors. The largest amount, US$ 54.4 million, was provided to UNHCR. US$ 29.2 million of this represented donor contributions to the worldwide General Programmes of UNHCR which were then allocated by UNHCR to its Annual Programme in Kenya. UNICEF received US$ 8.96 million while smaller amounts were provided to FAO (US$ 614,628), UNV (US$ 549,392) and DHA (US$ 261,916). UNDP, WHO and WMO received no donor contributions against their requests.

Data regarding contributions for humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 1993, broken out by donor, is provided in Table 4. As shown in the first sub-table, the four largest donors of humanitarian aid via the United Nations (in order, the United States, the Netherlands, Japan

and the European Community) accounted for 62.7% of the total US$ 112.7 million provided.

The second sub-table shows the total humanitarian aid known to DHA. This includes the aid passed through the UN (US$ 112.7 million), and the bilateral food aid provided against the requirements identified in the 1993 Kenya Appeal (US$ 6.0 million). It also includes US$ 6.4 million in other humanitarian aid provided in Kenya which donors have informed DHA. This last amount is probably an underestimate, since many donors do not report all such contributions to DHA.

Table 2: Total Contributions/Income by Country

Totals for 1993 UN Inter-Agency Appeals for
Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan (1 January to 31 December 1993)
and for Somalia (1 March to 31 December 1993)

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

	A	B	C=A-B	D=B/A
COUNTRY	**1993 REQUIREMENTS (US$)**	**CONTRIBUTIONS (US$)**	**SHORTFALL (US$)**	**PERCENTAGE COVERED**
Eritrea	80,511,855	39,613,027	40,898,828	49.2%
Ethiopia	300,965,048	138,041,654	162,923,394	45.9%
Kenya	185,651,470	118,662,860	66,988,610	63.9%
Somalia	148,086,950	37,059,890	111,027,060	25.0%
Sudan	194,536,780	120,739,204	73,797,576	62.1%
TOTAL:	**$909,752,103**	**$454,116,635 ***	**$455,635,468**	**49.9%**
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS VIA UN AGENCIES:		**$333,213,264 ***		

* *As WFP reports all food aid which pertains to the respective appeals, the estimated food values/MTs above include food channeled:*

1. *Multilateral through WFP;*
2. *Bilateral through WFP; and*
3. *Bilateral through other channels.*

Thus, of the US$ 454.1 million in total contributions in this table, US$ 333.2 million was actually channelled through the UN system. Of this, US$ 82 million was multilateral through WFP and US$ 14.6 million was bilateral food through WFP. The remaining US$ 120.9 million represents the estimated value of food aid given bilaterally through other, non-UN channels.

Table 3: 1993 UN Kenya Appeal
Financial Summary by Agency

(1 January to 31 December 1993)

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

	A	B	C=A-B	D=B/A
AGENCY	**1993 KENYA REQUIREMENTS (US$)**	**INCOME/ CONTRIBUTIONS (US$)**	**SHORTFALL (US$)**	**% NEEDS COVERED (%)**
FAO	8,933,000	614,628	8,318,372	6.9%
UNDP	185,000	0	185,000	0.0%
UNHCR	72,028,800 *	54,432,866 **	17,595,934	75.6%
UNICEF	32,301,300	8,962,047	23,339,253	27.7%
UNV	520,000	549,392 ***	(29,392)	105.7%
WHO	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0.0%
WMO	460,000	0	460,000	0.0%
DHA	300,000	261,916	38,084	87.3%
WFP (non-food, food & ITSH)				
US$	67,923,370	53,842,011	14,081,359	79.3%
MTs	162,862	129,134	33,728	79.3%
TOTAL:	**$185,651,470**	**$118,662,860 ******	**$66,988,610**	**63.9%**
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS VIA UN AGENCIES:		**$112,708,020 ********		

* *Please note that in the case of UNHCR requirements have been revised according to the "Appeal for Repatriation to Somalia" of September 1993.*

** *Of which earmarked contributions amounted to US$ 25,210,068, the difference being allocated by UNHCR from its unearmarked General Programme funds to cover the Annual Programme requirements involved.*

*** *Please note that some commitments still do not include unprogrammed amounts nor programme support costs (6.5%).*

**** *As WFP reports all food aid which pertains to the respective appeals, the estimated food values/MTs above include food channeled:*

1. *Multilateral through WFP;*
2. *Bilateral through WFP; and*
3. *Bilateral through other channels.*

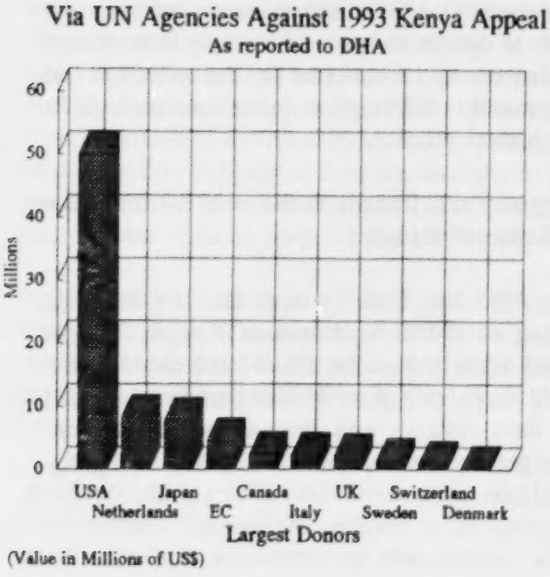
Thus, of the US$ 118.7 million in total contributions in this table, US$ 112.7 million was actually channelled through the UN system. Of this, US$ 47.9 million was multilateral food through WFP. The remaining US$ 6.0 million represents the estimated value of food aid given bilaterally through other, non-UN channels.

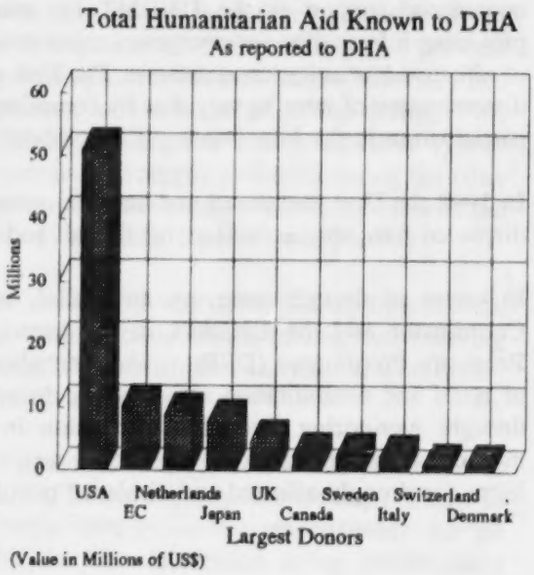
Table 4: Largest Donors of Humanitarian Aid to Kenya in 1993

(1 January to 31 December 1993)

As reported to DHA

Via UN Agencies Against 1993 Kenya Appeal		Total Humanitarian Aid Reported to DHA	
1. USA	50,146,456	1. USA	50,816,668
2. Netherlands	8,195,756	2. EC	10,034,377
3. Japan	7,778,053	3. Netherlands	8,795,037
4. EC	4,585,525	4. Japan	7,778,053
5. Canada	2,434,703	5. UK	4,592,167
6. Italy	2,356,843	6. Canada	2,589,821
7. UK	2,179,929	7. Sweden	2,559,674
8. Sweden	1,448,878	8. Italy	2,356,843
9. Switzerland	993,377	9. Switzerland	993,377
10. Denmark	277,681	10. Denmark	930,746
All Others	32,310,819	All Others	33,618,177
Total (US$)	**$112,708,020**	**Total (US$)**	**$125,064,940**





ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN KENYA WITH 1993 KENYA APPEAL FUNDS

■ FAO

Donors' response to the 1993 Kenya Appeal for FAO-implemented emergency assistance to Kenya's agriculture and livestock sectors totalled US$ 614,628. The entire contribution was provided for the implementation of two projects: strengthening of livestock health services (US$ 400,000), and a seeds and hand tools programme to provide agricultural inputs to drought-affected farmers (US$ 214,628). Funding is currently being utilized to meet the objectives of both projects.

■ UNDP/UN Emergency Relief Unit

The Emergency Relief Unit (ERU) was established in 1992 under the auspices of the UN Resident Coordinator to assist in facilitating the United Nations response to complex emergencies in Kenya.

The ERU is currently staffed by three UNV professionals, with secretarial assistance recruited locally. In the 1993 Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya, UNDP sought US$ 185,000 for the operation of the ERU. No funds were forthcoming against this appeal request. Although the lack of financial resources severely constrained the Unit's operational capacity, the Unit nevertheless carried out considerable tasks related to humanitarian relief operations by utilizing limited financial resources made available by UNDP. The UNVs were funded with resources provided directly to UNV headquarters by donors.

In 1993, the Unit served as a general secretariat for the UN Resident Coordinator and other members of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT, which is composed of FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO). Its responsibilities included providing operational support to the UNDMT for inter-agency, NGO, and donor meetings, and providing information on emergency relief needs to donors to ensure the timely intervention of effective humanitarian assistance. The Unit also acts as a focal point for the collection and dissemination of inter-agency data by compiling monthly information reports and through its participation in the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal process.

In 1993 the Unit monitored and assessed emergency relief needs in the field for internally displaced Kenyans, as well as for Somali and Sudanese refugees.

In terms of drought recovery and relief, in 1993 the Unit assisted the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNDMT in the launching of the Government of Kenya Drought Recovery Programme (DRP). The Unit played a key role in facilitating the coordination of relief and rehabilitation activities for drought recovery. Activities undertaken included drought monitoring through participation in field reviews and inter-agency assessment missions to drought-affected regions, as well as procurement of seeds and other emergency items for drought-affected and displaced populations.

■ UNHCR

Kenya Country Programme

Approximately some US$ 34.7 million, of which US$ 29.2 million from unearmarked contributions to UNHCR's general programmes, was allocated to UNHCR's care and maintenance programme in Kenya in 1993. The activities undertaken ushered the programme from the emergency phase to a more stable care and maintenance phase for the 360,000 refugees living in the 16 camps and border sites in Kenya. This included the expansion of the Kakuma refugee camp (which increased from 20,000 to 40,000 refugees) and, in the Dadaab axis, of the Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera refugee camps (each of which increased from 30,000 to 50,000 refugees). In Mombasa, another camp - Swaleh Nguru - was constructed to situate a population of 10,000 Somalis. Following the repatriation to the Sidamo region in southern Ethiopia of 42,650 refugees, Walda refugee camp was closed by April 1993. Its remaining caseload of 3,506 Ethiopian, Sudanese, Ugandan and Zairean refugees, was eventually transferred to Kakuma refugee camp, while some 400 Somali refugees were moved to Mandera. The Walda camp infrastructure and facilities were handed over to the Government of Kenya.

Although not included in the 1993 Kenya Appeal, an additional US$ 5.5 million was appropriated from UNHCR's Overall Allocation for Repatriation to cover expenditures for voluntary repatriation of the non-Somali caseload. These funds also went towards resettlement, education and programme support for 360,000 Somali, Sudanese, Ethiopian and Zairean refugees and some 20,000 urban refugees from different African countries. In the case of voluntary repatriation for Somali refugees, this activity was covered under UNHCR's cross-border programme.

In the camps in eastern Kenya, a strong nutritional programme, coupled with extensive curative and preventive medical interventions, was put into effect during the emergency phase. The combination of this programme and relief interventions in complementary sectors such as sanitation and water, lowered malnutrition rates among the refugee population from 20 per cent or higher in four of the camps in the first quarter of 1993, to less than 5 per cent in all camps by the end of 1993. Supplementary feeding centers are no longer necessary and will be closed at the beginning of 1994. Distribution of food was also improved during 1993, from a system of distribution by refugee elders in certain camps to a more equitable system of distribution to heads of families. In order to prevent food supply problems during the rainy season, a three month buffer stock is in place in most of the camps. Mortality rates in the camps were reduced from 12 per 10,000 per day to less than 1 per 10,000 per day.

A 30 borehole drilling programme in the refugee settlements was developed by UNICEF on behalf of UNHCR and with UNHCR funding. Considerable efforts to improve watering services to the local communities and their livestock have also been carried out in refugee-impacted areas by UNICEF with funds provided by UNHCR.

A simple technology for the installation of family latrines (one for every 7-10 persons) was developed during 1992 and further expanded in 1993 in the majority of the camps. This was implemented through the refugee community who were given the responsibility for pit excavation and superstructure installation, with the slab fabrication being implemented

through training of refugee artisans to mass produce low-cost unreinforced concrete domeslabs. These slabs were mass-produced through the innovative engineering assistance of ApproTEC, a Kenyan NGO.

The UNHCR strategy adopted for longer term shelter solutions was to provide refugees with wooden poles and branches, cut from the Government approved areas, along with reinforced plastic material and ground/sleeping mats. UNHCR is currently exploring more cost-effective and durable alternatives to plastic sheeting.

Enrolment for primary education in all the camps was increased to 27,000 pupils while additional and more permanent classrooms were built, and secondary schools constructed. The organization of community services, particularly those which involve women, also increased significantly in 1993.

During 1993, airstrips were constructed in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, and upgraded in El Wak and Sololo, to facilitate the delivery of food and other goods, and to benefit the local population.

Cross-Border and Repatriation Assistance into Somalia

In 1993 the UNHCR cross-border relief and assistance programme for Somalia received approximately US$ 19.6 million in earmarked contributions in response to the Kenya Appeal and UNHCR's Somalia repatriation appeal. The activities that were undertaken consisted of two broad categories: the physical repatriation of those refugees who had registered voluntarily with UNHCR to be returned home; and the establishment of community-based Quick Impact Projects (QUIPs) in the areas of refugee return.

As of 1 January 1993, there were 320,000 Somali refugees assisted in 11 camps and border sites in Kenya. During the year, a general improvement in the security situation, combined with expanded relief and rehabilitation activities in their home areas, prompted 20,000 refugees to return spontaneously. A further 30,000 refugees were repatriated with the assistance of UNHCR. UNHCR also transported more than 7,000 internally displaced persons from Dollo, Somalia, to the Luuq area and gave technical advice for the organization of movements of Bantu displaced from Kismayo to the Juba valley.

To prepare for the arrival of the repatriates and displaced people, UNHCR continued to provide logistical and operational support to more than 25 international and 20 local NGOs to implement community-based QUIPs. Throughout 1993, 320 projects worth a total of over US$ 6.5 million were implemented in the sectors of agriculture and forestry (76), water (53), health (45), community services (36), education (30), income-generation (28), livestock (19), sanitation (16) and transport infrastructures (17). More than 80% of the QUIPs were implemented in the Gedo region, while the rest benefitted the population of Middle and Lower Juba regions. Under the cross-mandate approach, all needy groups in the population are targeted with QUIPs assistance in order to assist communities to stabilize, to help eliminate disparities, and to facilitate integration and a return to normal life.

Between February and April 1993, UNHCR established five offices in the cross-border zone of operation of south west Somalia - Luuq, Garbaharre, Bardera, Afmadu and Kismayo. The

sixth outpost, Buaale, was opened in November 1993. Cross-border operations in the Somalia districts bordering Kenya were carried out from Kenya UNHCR offices in Mandera, El Wak and Liboi. These offices are manned by approximately 45 international and several hundred local staff, and also receive the technical support of 10 sectoral and programme specialists based at the UNHCR Branch Office in Nairobi.

A liaison office has been functioning sporadically in Mogadishu (depending on the security situation) since December 1992. This office has been responsible for liaising with UNOSOM, UN Agencies, NGOs, donors, and clan/faction leaders represented in Mogadishu.

Women Victims of Violence

UNHCR did not include the Women Victims of Violence Project in the 1993 Kenya Appeal. By the end of the first quarter of 1993 however, UNHCR's attention was drawn to the increase in violent acts against women in the camps in the north east (Dadaab). Following an initial assessment of the scope of violence against women, the project was developed and submitted in the last quarter of 1993 to interested donors. Funds obtained (some US$ 987,000) during the last quarter of 1993 were used to institute urgent preventive measures and to address the most pressing material needs of women victims of sexual or other forms of violence.

Three hundred victims of sexual violence have been identified. However the actual number of women raped is likely to be much higher, since the social stigma attached to rape makes victims hesitant to come forward. The initial assessment revealed that 55% of rapes took place in and around the refugee camps, while 45% took place in Somalia. Factors contributing to the incidence of rape include the geographical location of the refugee camps, insufficient police presence, clan tensions and rivalries, traditional activities of women (e.g. firewood collection in remote areas), and an unusually high proportion of unprotected women and children in the camp due to the periodic return of male relatives to Somalia.

Certain preventive measures, including the fencing of homesteads with live thornbush, were taken in 1993 to combat the high incidence of sexual and other forms of violence in the camps. UNHCR targeted the immediate needs of victims by training refugee counsellors and providing assistance such as medical treatment, counselling, and legal assistance. During 1993, at least 265 victims of sexual violence received such assistance.

■ UNICEF

The UNICEF Kenya Emergency Programme was initiated in mid-1992 in the following six sectors: supplementary feeding; health; water; livestock; monitoring and evaluation; and logistics and supply support. During 1993, the Programme continued to work in these six areas, using US$ 8,962,047 in funds received during 1993 against its request in the Kenya Appeal of US$ 32.3 million. The Programme did not receive funding from any other source.

UNICEF is not involved in the direct implementation of project activities, but relies on its Government Ministry and NGO counterparts for the day-to-day management and supervision of relief interventions in all the sectors supported by UNICEF.

In 1993, UNICEF coordinated emergency activities with as many as 35 national and international NGOs operating in the drought-affected areas of Kenya. Due to the significant decline in malnutrition rates (and the subsequent redeployment of NGO personnel to areas of former Yugoslavia and the Commonwealth of Independent States), several international NGOs departed from north-eastern Kenya during the year. A number of local NGOs were created in 1993 by experienced national staff who had previously worked for these international agencies, particularly in Wajir district. UNICEF will continue to support their efforts.

In the nutrition sector, in close collaboration with Government agencies and most of its 35 national and international NGO partners, UNICEF-supported supplementary feeding projects were targeted at reducing malnutrition in 222,000 children under 5 years of age, and in pregnant and lactating women. During 1993, UNICEF continued to support its own nutritionists in the eight most critically drought-affected districts, and to facilitate supplementary feeding project implementation, supervision, and monitoring. These districts are Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, and Wajir.

From January through September 1993, UNICEF distributed more than 10,800 MTs of UNIMIX/Corn Soya Blend in eight districts to 186,000 beneficiaries. According to an inter-agency nutritional survey conducted in July 1993, only two districts in the programme area (Mandera and Samburu) continued to have malnutrition rates of more than 15%. Nevertheless, there remain pockets in all eight districts where malnutrition rates are considerably higher. Partly as a result of more reliable monitoring systems being put in place, such areas will be targeted by UNICEF and its implementing partners in 1994.

In addition to the supplementary feeding projects, UNICEF has assisted its Ministry and NGO partners involved in the health, water, and livestock sectors. Due to funding constraints, however, UNICEF support to these activities was confined to the three districts of North-Eastern Province (Garissa, Mandera and Wajir), which comprise the least developed areas of the country. In these three sectors, UNICEF support consisted mainly of the provision of supplementary drugs and immunization equipment and supplies to remote health facilities, supplies for the maintenance and development of water supply systems, and drugs and immunization equipment for livestock veterinary activities.

During the past year, the UNICEF Kenya Emergency Programme supported the development of Nomadic Primary Health Care Programmes in these three districts as a way of integrating survival activities with long-term, community-based reconstruction and development. A Nomadic Primary Health Care Programme had been in operation in Wajir from 1990, but activities were interrupted when the worsening drought necessitated that all resources be diverted into relief efforts. In 1993, this Nomadic Primary Health Care Programme was revitalised after an Operations Plan was developed. The key implementation mechanism - the Coordinating Office of the District Intersectoral Committee - has already been used by UNICEF and other donors to pursue other urgent relief and development activities. Besides implementing its own priority activities, the Nomadic Primary Health Care Programme is clearly an important means of establishing and maintaining the linkage between relief and development, and between Government and NGO activities.

UNICEF-supported activities in the water sector progressed well during 1993 particularly in Mandera and Wajir districts. This included the rehabilitation of boreholes in Wajir and Mandera districts and the maintenance or development of water supply systems for use by drought-affected Kenyan populations in Takaba and Banissa Divisions, and in El Wak and Mandera towns. In mid-1993, however, it was agreed that the Government of Kenya Drought Recovery Programme (DRP) should assume the primary responsibility for implementing further water projects in Mandera and Tana River districts. Although some complementary UNICEF activities will continue in these two districts, in 1994 UNICEF will concentrate on Garissa and Wajir districts. At all project locations the process of community mobilization and education has been initiated so that once systems are developed or rehabilitated, community members will have the technical knowledge as well as the resources required to maintain their own water supply. During 1993, UNICEF also continued to work in conjunction with UNHCR to ensure an adequate water supply for the 400,000 or so refugees living in 17 camps and assisted sites in the country.

In the livestock sector, UNICEF's projects were also concentrated primarily in Mandera and Wajir districts, where support has been provided in the distribution of livestock drugs, primarily through mobile veterinary clinics. In addition UNICEF has provided operational support to the vaccination campaigns of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. An integral part of the UNICEF support to the veterinary project has been its advocacy on behalf of concerns related to camels and small stock, which, although often neglected by the Ministry at central level, are crucial to the health and well-being of the nomadic communities of the north east, for whom these animals represent their source of staple food. The programme has emphasized health education through very positive interactions with livestock owners throughout these districts. Initiatives toward community financing of drugs for livestock have been discussed in depth and are in place in certain locations.

In the monitoring and evaluation sector, as the initial phase of the Emergency Programme came to a close and staff were able to address longer-term issues, systems were developed to gather information on the progress of UNICEF-supported projects on a regular basis. This information has been used in the re-direction of the UNICEF programme, as well as for internal reports, and those required by donors, implementing partners, and other UN - Agencies. In addition, several UNICEF staff participated in an inter-agency assessment of seventeen drought-affected districts conducted in February 1993, and then revised in June 1993. This enormous undertaking assisted UNICEF and WFP to determine supplementary and general ration food needs in these districts through early 1994, at which time the assessments will be repeated.

Through the UNICEF-supported logistical network, which includes road and air transport facilities, more than 13,700 MTs of supplementary food was transported between January and November 1993 to the eight districts in which the supplementary feeding project is operating. Over the same period, UNICEF light aircraft transported more than 6,000 passengers and 293,000 kilograms of relief supplies, covering a total distance of nearly 218,000 nautical miles. Passengers aboard these aircraft included staff from UNICEF, as well as its implementing NGO and Government partners who are involved in relief activities in the drought-affected districts and who rely on UNICEF's logistical services to reach their areas of operation safely, and to be able to function effectively and safely once there.

UNICEF also provides a Wajir-based facility for the repair and maintenance of Government vehicles, many of which would not be operational without assistance from outside agencies.

■ United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

In 1993, UNV received US$ 549,392 in donor funding in response to the Kenya Appeal request for US$ 520,000. As described in more detail below, funding for UNV humanitarian assistance posts was also provided via WFP (for approximately US$ 58,000) and UNHCR (for US$ 369,750) for a total 1993 UNV Kenya humanitarian assistance programme cost of US$ 977,142.

Out of a total of 59 UNV specialists assigned to Kenya during 1993, 35 were assigned to the UNV Kenya humanitarian assistance effort. Of these 35, 10 UNVs were assigned to WFP, 4 to the UN Emergency Relief Unit, and 21 to UNHCR.

In 1993, UNV supported WFP activities in the provision and monitoring of food assistance to victims of drought and to refugee populations. UNVs also form an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation process required as part of the ongoing drought recovery programme. Of the ten UNVs in 1993 for WFP, eight UNVs were funded directly by UNV while the remainder were funded by WFP.

UNVs have supported UNHCR in 1993 with its activities in the north and north-east of Kenya, as well as with cross-border operations into Somalia. UNVs have also been instrumental in setting-up administrative structures in the field, as well as in providing logistical support and assisting programming activities in UNHCR sub-offices. As a growing number of refugees from Somalia have returned home over the year, UNHCR has scaled down some of its activities in Kenya. To facilitate the successful repatriation of these refugees, UNHCR has extended its operations into Somalia. UNVs have also been integral to this process. During 1993, UNV funded eight UNVs with UNHCR (for a total of 23 person/months), while the remaining 13 UNVs (totalling 130 person/months) were funded directly by UNHCR.

Table 5: 1993 Funding for Kenya UNV Humanitarian Activities

Agency	No. of UNVs	Total Person/Months	US$ Cost
UNV Sub-Trust	20	170	549,392
UNHCR	13	130	369,750
WFP	2	24	58,000
TOTAL	**35**	**324**	**$ 977,142**

The UN Emergency Relief Unit currently has three UNVs. An additional post, also funded by UNV, is being filled. The Emergency Relief Unit has been responsible for assisting the UN Resident Coordinator, and for helping to facilitate the UN Disaster Management Team response to emergencies. This includes facilitating the coordination of relief and rehabilitation activities for drought recovery and for internally displaced Kenyans, as well as for Somali

and Sudanese refugees. The team has also been responsible for undertaking needs assessment missions in the field and for eliciting support from the donor community for effective relief and recovery assistance. Funding for all of these posts was provided directly to UNV by donors.

■ WFP

Against its 1993 Kenya Appeal total request of US$ 67.9 million, WFP had by the end of December 1993 received total resources of US$ 53.8 million. Of this, some 102,923 MTs of food valued at US$ 43.1 million was allocated to the Drought Emergency Operation in Kenya project and some 26,211 MTs of food valued at US$ 10.7 million was allocated to the project for Food Assistance to Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese Refugees.

The Drought Emergency Operation was under-resourced in the early part of 1993 and despatches to the 17 districts identified as being in need represented only 27% of planned WFP allocations. By the second and third quarters of 1993, the number of districts in which free relief distribution took place was reduced to 12, and improvements in both resource availability and distribution arrangements led to the ratio of food despatches to allocations increasing to 50% and 97% respectively in the second and third quarters.

In the second half of 1993, greater attention was given by WFP and partner NGOs (including CARE, Freedom from Hunger, IFRC, Crescent of Hope, Oxfam and World Vision) to the targeting of relief distribution. The numbers of beneficiaries were reduced from 1,027,000 in July 1993 to 739,000 in December. A significant improvement in the condition of people in the affected districts was noted in that period. Inevitably the rate of recovery of pastoralists is a slow process and in districts such as Garissa, Wajir and Turkana, recovery from adverse climatic conditions has been hindered by stock losses from raiding. In these districts there is a back-drop of general insecurity, which in the case of the Somali border areas is particularly serious.

WFP's assistance to refugees was adequately resourced in general and the number of people fed gradually declined through the year to 380,000 in December 1993. Problems continue to be experienced with the acceptability of cereals other than rice and fully milled wheat flour. When these have not been available, camp administrators have faced riotous situations. This problem has been compounded by a shortage of funds to mill sorghum, and by contractual difficulties with wheat millers.

■ DHA

Against the Department of Humanitarian Affairs' request of US$ 300,000 for support of the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA) activities, US$ 261,916 was received. Among the various activities undertaken by SEPHA in 1993 were the coordination of the production of the 1993 Kenya Appeal, the collection and production of financial tracking information (in conjunction with the DHA-Geneva Financial Tracking Sub-Unit), the production and dissemination of monthly reports on humanitarian aid efforts and evolving needs, and supporting and backstopping in-country coordination efforts (e.g., of the UN Resident Coordinator).

PROJECTING THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN 1994

OVERVIEW

In 1993, the main humanitarian needs in Kenya were of two types. The first were the food and non-food aid needs of persons who had been severely affected by the drought. These persons were located primarily in North Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley provinces.

The second main type of humanitarian needs in 1993 were those related to refugees. Refugee-related assistance efforts in 1993 included aid to the large refugee population in Kenya (of which the great majority were from Somalia), as well as cross-border and repatriation efforts into Somalia.

In 1994, the picture of humanitarian needs has become more complicated. It is possible however to distinguish three main categories of persons in need, while recognizing the often considerable overlap between these categories. These three categories include:

- Persons living in the districts already designated in 1993 as drought relief/recovery areas who still require relief and short term rehabilitation aid. Unfortunately, while the drought situation in these areas has somewhat improved, such improvement has been slower and much less extensive than previously hoped, requiring continued food and non-food aid in 1994.

- Persons in other parts of the country who will need assistance (primarily food aid, but with other limited interventions as well) due to severe food production deficits. Some of these persons live in areas which are normally very productive agriculturally.

- Refugee-related assistance for repatriation of refugees from Kenya to Somalia, as well as cross-border assistance to areas in Somalia receiving substantial numbers of returning refugees (and with, in some cases, substantial numbers of internally displaced persons).

In addition, there is one category of humanitarian aid that cuts across these three populations in need, and is of such a scale, that it requires special attention of its own. This is the national crop production crisis, which includes a projected 2.2 million metric ton cereal shortfall between July 1993 and September 1994.

ASSISTANCE TO PREVIOUSLY DESIGNATED DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS

In 1993, the United Nations Appeal for Kenya focused on drought relief and recovery in 26 districts identified by the Government of Kenya as seriously drought-affected. Although it was expected that recovery would ensue during 1993, recovery has not been as good as anticipated, particularly in the semi-arid lands. The impact of the drought continues to be devastating, and 1994 is expected to be another difficult year for these parts of Kenya. It is now clear that the projected move into medium-term recovery will be delayed, and that there will need to be a continuation of short-term recovery and relief for those populations in the eight severely drought affected districts of Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo and Tana River.

Part of the needs of these areas in 1994 will be for emergency food aid. However, based on the results of surveys undertaken in many of these areas in 1993, the World Food Programme anticipates that it will be able to scale down free food assistance in areas of the north and north east in 1994. Already in January 1994 the number of beneficiaries of free food aid was reduced by one-third and, in early February, by an additional 20% in two of the eight severely drought affected areas. A further substantial reduction is also expected to be made in May 1994.

In terms of supplementary feeding and other nutritional assistance needs, the good news is that the malnutrition rates which at the peak of the drought had reached up to 50% for children in some areas have, in general, stabilised. However, maintaining and improving this situation will call for continued targeted feeding in many of these locations in 1994. Health and water interventions will also be needed in these areas.

These areas are in particular need of humanitarian assistance to enable affected persons to regain their previous level of economic self-sufficiency. While this should include a limited number of well-targeted agricultural interventions, the main priority should to be on livestock interventions. Recovery from the extreme levels of death and poor health among livestock during the drought - in some areas, on a scale without precedent in living memory - continues to be inadequate. The primarily pastoralist populations of the areas most critically affected by drought are largely dependent on milk and other livestock products derived from an already precarious nomadic lifestyle. Many of these people are extremely vulnerable due to the combined effects of the drought and insecurity. Displacement and enforced settlement (due to stock loss and insecurity), coupled with poor rainfall, has led to greatly increased pressure on scarcer range and water resources.

The prolongation of the affects of the earlier drought, and the severe problems which lack of rainfall has created in 1994 in areas not previously affected by the earlier drought (see below), have also made it essential to continue to develop and improve the capacity of mechanisms which monitor changes in the climate and vegetation in Kenya and its neighbouring countries. Such mechanisms not only assist governments in drought preparedness, but also provide vital information on other weather-related phenomena such as floods and the emergence of locusts and other crops pests. In terms of recovery and relief, this gives agencies involved in humanitarian relief, as well as donors, the opportunity to more effectively target their assistance.

AID TO NEW CROP DEFICIT AREAS

In addition to the areas previously designated as drought-affected, a sizable number of other districts will also face major problems related to crop harvest deficits and significant livestock deaths as a result of below average rainfall during 1993 in part or all of their district. These include districts in Eastern Province (Kitua, Machakos, Meru, Makueni, Tharaka-Nithi, Mwingi, Nyambene) and Rift Valley Province (Kijiado, Naroc, Bomet, El Gayo-Marakwet, Baringa, West Pokot and Laikipia).

The main interventions required in these areas are of two types. One is targeted emergency food aid to the most vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of five, as well as school children. The other type of assistance is agricultural inputs, primarily seeds and tools, to the most severely affected farming families.

The well-being of the populations in these areas newly affected by severe crop harvest failures will need to be carefully monitored in 1994, especially after the first quarter of the year, when the food deficit situation is most likely to markedly worsen.

REFUGEES

Refugee-related assistance needs in the Kenya context are basically of two types - assistance to refugees in Kenya (and those impacted by their presence), and assistance to help refugees now in Kenya to return home (including, in the case of Somali refugees, helping to create the conditions for their reintegration).

In terms of refugees in Kenya, the regular UNHCR assistance programme for these persons falls outside of the present Appeal. This is because the great majority of such refugees have now been in Kenya for some time, and have passed from the emergency relief phase into the care-and-maintenance phase of assistance. For 1994, UNHCR has adopted a planning figure of 250,000 for such persons, down from 360,000 at the end of 1993. This is based on the expectation that voluntary repatriation (primarily to Somalia) will continue at a greater level in 1994 than in 1993. The validity of such projections, however, will very much depend upon security conditions.

As opposed to UNHCR's ongoing care-and-maintenance programme, there are two types of needs related to refugees in Kenya that are addressed within this 1994 Appeal. These are the special needs of women victims of violence, and transitional assistance for Kenyans in areas where refugee camps in the north-east have closed or are soon to close.

In terms of women refugees who have been victims of violence, the main needs will be to improve general security conditions so as to discourage banditry, to encourage awareness raising, and to promote education about the effects of sexual and other forms of violence against women on the fabric of society as a whole. It is hoped that this process will be enhanced by national reconciliation in Somalia, so that violence against women is no longer used as a weapon of war.

In 1992 there were an estimated 93,000 refugees in camps in the three border towns of Mandera, El Wak and Banissa in Mandera district. Although these camps are in the process of closing, and the number of refugees has since decreased substantially due to their voluntary repatriation or transfer to other areas, their presence has caused significant environmental damage and placed great strain on local services. To counteract this, transitional assistance is planned to these refugee-impacted areas in Mandera district in the forum of quick impact projects (QUIPs) and capacity building for the local communities. This assistance will target around 45,000 people in the three border towns.

Regarding repatriation and cross-border activities, in anticipation of the return to Somalia of 140,000 refugees who have registered for repatriation, during 1994 UNHCR plans to increase its rehabilitation activities in Middle and Lower Juba to support this influx. Although rehabilitation efforts will need to continue in Gedo region, UNHCR intends to shift the emphasis of its QUIPs from Gedo to the Juba regions with the expectation that other more specialised agencies will continue to build upon the QUIPs that have been already established in Gedo region.

Depending upon security conditions in Somalia in 1994, UNHCR will work in cooperation with local authorities, NGOs and other UN Agencies in the Juba regions to implement about 200 QUIPs which are expected to cover the basic needs of the resident and returnee population. In addition to the rehabilitation of communal facilities and infrastructures, UNHCR will continue to support the process of institutional capacity-building for Somali NGOs working in the cross-border areas.

NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY DEFICIT

Unfavourable weather, poor seed quality, an erratic supply of fertilizer, as well as ethnic violence and the subsequent displacement of tens of thousands of people in agricultural areas are all factors which have contributed to a decline in Kenya's food production in 1993-94. There is no doubt that Kenya is facing its most severe food crisis since independence, and is doing so at a time when its stocks are depleted, inflation and unemployment are extremely high, and its population is steadily rising. A central focus of this 1994 Appeal is therefore food aid. As noted above, in 1994, WFP plans to provide food to drought-affected people, those in need in crop deficit areas, those displaced by ethnic clashes, and unemployed people in urban centres. WFP will also expand its food for work activities between January - September 1994. WFP plans to provide food aid rations for an estimated 960,000 people during this period (to be spread over a larger number of beneficiaries).

A FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission to Kenya in September/October 1993 found that the production of maize in Kenya during the Government's fiscal year of 1993/94, estimated at 1.75 million MTs, was probably the lowest since that of the drought year 1984/85, which was recorded at 1.42 million MTs. During the intervening period the population of Kenya has increased by about 40%, which indicates that the per capita production in 1993/94 may be 15-20% lower than the serious situation which prevailed in 1984/85. As indicated in Table 6, FAO and WFP reviewed cereal utilisation and import intentions and concluded that Kenya faces a food deficit of 1.637 million MTs of cereals, of which a little over 1 million MTs is coarse grains, predominantly maize, with the remainder comprising 351,000 MTs of wheat and 62,000 MTs of rice.

While the FAO/WFP assessment provides an invaluable basis for projecting 1994 needs, it has two notable limitations. Firstly, it was conducted before the onset of the 1993 short rains which typically extend from mid-October to mid-December. Food needs for 1993/94 were calculated on the assumption of "normal" short rains in that year. It was noted that the short rains typically provide about 20% of Kenya's overall cereal needs, with a relatively greater dependency on the short rains in the districts to the east of Nairobi. In general, the 1993 short rains started rather late and had largely finished by mid-December. Overall, they may be characterized as below normal, and the harvest expectations of the short rains crop were adjusted downwards by FAO/WFP by 200,000 MTs in early February 1994.

Table 6: KENYA CEREAL DEFICIT PROJECTION (1 July 1993 - 30 September 1994)	**Coarse Grain '000 MTs**	**Wheat '000 MTs**	**Rice (milled) '000 MTs**	**Total Cereals '000 MTs**
A. Availability * Long and short rains production (93/94)	1,776	199	30	2,005
Opening Food Stocks (1 September 93)	480	150	15	645
Total Availability	**2,256**	**349**	**45**	**2,650**
B. Utilization to 30 June 94 Food Use, Feed Use and Other Uses (to 30 June 94)	3,125	550	92	3,767
Closing Stocks (30 June 94)	355	150	15	520
Total Utilization to 30 June 94	**3,480**	**700**	**107**	**4,287**
C. Import Requirement to 30 June 94** (B-A, as identified by FAO/WFP mission)	**1,224**	**351**	**62**	**1,637**
D. Utilization 1 July - 30 September 94 (Projected)	450	90	20	560
E. Total 93/94 Import Requirement (C+D)	**1,674**	**441**	**82**	**2,197**

* As estimated by FAO/WFP mission, with short rains crop estimate reduced by 200,000 MTs of coarse grains.
** Including additional short rains shortfall of 200,000 MTs of coarse grains.

Table 7: **PROJECTED CEREAL IMPORTS AND OUTSTANDING DEFICIT (1 July 1993 - 30 September 1994)**	Coarse Grain '000 MTs	Wheat '000 MTs	Rice (milled) '000 MTs	Total Cereals '000 MTs
A. Total Import Requirements (From Table 6)	**1,674**	**441**	**82**	**2,197**
B. Known/Projected Imports				
1. Commercial Imports				
cross-border purchases (93/94)	(a) 360			360
(July-Sept.94)	100			100
other imports to date (estimated)		200	40	240
other future imports (projected)	(b) 200	187	39	426
Total Commercial Imports	**660**	**387**	**79**	**1,126**
2. Known Programme/Other Bilateral Food-Aid **	**50**	**3**	**3**	**56**
3. WFP Food-Aid ***				
(a) development projects	19	42	0	61
(b) emergency operations:				
(1) already resourced	49	9	0	58
(2) outstanding	****33	0	0	33
Total WFP Food-Aid	**101**	**51**	**0**	**152**
Total Known/Projected Imports (1+2+3)	**811**	**441**	**82**	**1,334**
C. Outstanding Deficit (A-B)	**863**	**0**	**0**	**863**

N.B. THE CRITICAL PERIOD FOR FOOD SUPPLY IN KENYA WILL BE MARCH-SEPTEMBER 1994

Notes: (a) USAID estimate.
(b) Includes NCPB tender for 200,000 MTs of white maize plus a further 100,000 MTs of maize under consideration.

** Includes contributions under consideration from Belgium, Canada, EEC, Italy, Japan, USA and other donors. Details available from WFP-Rome.
*** WFP estimate of 10 January 1994. In addition, WFP expects to provide 30,000 MTs of coarse grains and 41,000 MTs of wheat/wheat flour for refugees.
**** This 33,000 MTs of coarse grains is being sought through this appeal.

The second limitation of the FAO/WFP assessment was that its time horizon was bounded by the Government's financial year, ending 30 June 1994. For the purposes of this Appeal, needs have been identified up until the time when the 1994 long rains crop becomes available, that is, September/October 1994. It is estimated that the total cereals deficit for the period July 1993 through September 1994 stands at 2.2 million MTs. Of this, 1.674 million MTs is maize, 441,000 MTs is wheat, and 82,000 MTs is rice. The most critical period will be the last six months, that is, April through September 1994.

The analytical approach taken in this Appeal is that the cereal deficit will have to be met through a combination of three types of inputs - commercial imports, programme and other bilateral food aid, and WFP-supplied food aid including targeted emergency food aid and by substitution of other foods. Estimates of the three import elements dating from mid-January 1994 are provided in Table 7. As indicated in Table 7, the current known and projected imports still leave an outstanding cereal deficit of 863,000 MTs. It is assumed that most of this deficit will be covered by increased commercial imports, programme/bilateral food aid and substitution by other staple foods. However, should the total import figure fall short of the deficit, then the shortfall can be expected to result in a rapid escalation of prices in the period March through September 1994. This would mean severe hardship not only for large numbers of unemployed and under-employed people in both rural and urban areas, but also for the majority of wage-earners whose purchasing power has already suffered significant erosion over the past year.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds each category of food import. Regarding commercial imports, the Government's decision to liberalize the marketing of maize was a landmark event, and appears to fully resolve earlier donor concerns on this subject. The decision was only announced in late December and it is as yet too early to predict the reaction of commercial importers with any confidence. It would however, be most unwise to assume that they are in a position to fully make up the maize deficit which exists through September 1994 due to cash flow constraints, residual uncertainties after many years of control, and the relatively high current world market price for maize. Donors can probably best support maize liberalization through the provision of a quantity of programme food aid in the form of maize to arrive in Kenya during the period March to July 1994. A provisional estimate of the quantity required is 200,000-300,000 MTs, which is around half of the currently anticipated maize deficit. At current prices the landed cost of that quantity of maize is US$ 30-45 million.

Regarding commercial imports, as of early January 1994, parastatal commercial imports by the National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) were limited to a tender for 200,000 MTs of white maize to be imported in the period March through June 1994. In addition, informal inflows of maize from neighbouring countries, particularly Uganda, are estimated to be about 360,000 MTs during the period July 1993 to July 1994. The substitution of maize by other forms of high-calorie food is notoriously difficult to quantify, although most observers agree it can be significant. A principle determinant in the rate of substitution between maize and such substitutes as potatoes, other root crops, vegetables, sorghum, millet and the grain legumes is their price relativity. As maize prices increase, other things being equal, there will be an increasing incentive for substitutes to be consumed. It is reasonable to assume that 20% of the 1993/94 maize import requirements (see Tables 6 and 7), or some 300,000 MTs of maize, could be replaced by substitute food products.

Concerning WFP imports, WFP currently delivers cereals to Kenya through three different channels, namely development projects, emergency operations, and refugee assistance. However, while WFP expects to deliver around 56,000 MTs of cereals to refugees in 1993/94, deliveries to refugees, as non-Kenyans, fall outside the general Kenya cereal balance sheet and are therefore not included in Tables 6 and 7.

For development projects, current plans are to import 19,000 MTs of maize and 42,000 MTs of wheat products in 1993/94. Measures have been taken in the second half of 1993 to

strengthen WFP support staff for development activities, and a high rate of project implementation is anticipated in 1994.

For its emergency operations in the period up to 30 September 1994, WFP requires 91,000 MTs of cereals of which approximately 82,000 MTs is maize and 9,000 is wheat. To date 58,000 MTs of cereals have been resourced. As indicated in Table 7, the remainder of 33,000 MTs of cereals is outstanding and is being sought through this Appeal. WFP is also seeking 10,368 MTs of pulses and 1,556 MTs of vegetable oil.

In view of the fact that the time of greatest need will be April through September 1994, the necessary imports should be received in country no later than July 1994. WFP will act as a clearing house for information on food arrivals in order to help ensure that undue bunching of food arrivals, with resulting port and transport system congestion, is avoided.

Outside of the framework of this 1994 Kenya Appeal and of addressing the Kenya food deficit, WFP also anticipates providing food to an average caseload of 250,000 refugees. This however, will depend entirely upon security conditions in Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia, although in January 1994 UNHCR is itself envisaging a reduction in refugee numbers from a current level of 360,000 to 250,000 in mid-1994.

NOTE ON VICTIMS OF ETHNIC CLASHES

Ethnic conflicts in the Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western provinces of Kenya were first reported in late 1991. They continued throughout 1992 and 1993 with a significant displacement of population. As the phenomenon spread to new areas within the provinces, the UNDMT, in consultation with the Government, began to search for ways to address the problems of the displaced, and to encourage the process of reconciliation. Under the auspices of UNDP, a consultant was fielded in mid-1993 to the clash-affected areas. In cooperation with a number of churches, NGOs and other national institutions, the consultant prepared an overview of the situation, identifying transitional relief needs as well as mechanisms to support the reconciliation and rehabilitation process. The document prepared by the consultant, the Rogge Report, developed specific proposals for actions which, in 1994, will aid some 260,000 displaced persons and their communities of origin.

The programme which has been developed on the basis of this report will require US$ 20 million over a two-year period, including some US$ 9 million for food and non-food immediate relief assistance. Funding is currently being sought directly by UNDP outside of this 1994 Kenya Appeal for the US$ 11 million required for rehabilitation and the return to development. In terms of immediate relief needs, WFP is seeking, as part of its overall requirement for vulnerable groups, short-term relief food aid for clash victims via the present Appeal. Modalities for seeking the resources required for the non-food immediate relief needs are still being finalized.

Initial activities for this programme have already commenced. In mid-January the government appointed a senior officer as National Coordinator for the programme, whilst UNDP appointed a Senior Technical Adviser. Following extensive consultations with all potential participants, a National Steering Committee, under Government leadership is expected to be established in the near future.

At the local level, tripartite working groups are being formed to design and implement relief and rehabilitation activities. These working groups will be composed of representatives of the various clash-affected communities, the administration, as well as NGOs and churches which have been providing relief assistance. Although this approach is being tested initially in a number of pilot areas, it is expected to be operational in all communities affected by clashes over the coming months.

WFP, UNICEF and UNIFEM are participating in the provision of immediate relief with NGOs and churches. UNDP is providing leadership for programme coordination, and for the rehabilitation process. Seed money for the latter has been made available from donors in response to an initial appeal and there are strong indications of further funding.

It is anticipated that further information on this sizable and complex undertaking will be included in the revision of the 1994 United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya in June 1994.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

As discussed in the previous section, the 1994 United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya will target three main populations who are in need of humanitarian assistance. These are:

- persons in areas still suffering from the affects of the 1992-3 drought;
- those severely affected by the 1993-1994 crop deficit in additional parts of the country: and
- refugees, and those impacted by their presence.

The United Nations Agencies in Kenya have reviewed these overall needs and have developed an integrated programme, and portfolio of projects, to address a portion of these needs. In developing this programme, these UN Agencies have utilized a strategy that is based on three main principles.

The first is that the projects which are included in this programme must fall within the humanitarian mandate established for such appeals. This means that the needs to be addressed must be of an emergency relief or short-term post-emergency rehabilitation nature. Further, they must be related to the effects of civil conflict or war, or, to a natural emergency of such a scale that it requires large-scale, multi-agency responses.

The second principle is that the proposed assistance must be well coordinated with other ongoing or proposed humanitarian assistance efforts. This means that there should be no duplication of the efforts of other humanitarian assistance entities, and that the actual implementation of the proposed UN programmes must be well coordinated with those of other entities in the same geographic and/or sector areas.

The funding requested via the 1994 Appeal for Kenya will therefore cover only those needs which the UN Agencies in Kenya feel that they have the capacity to implement and which will not be addressed by other entities (such as NGOs). Nevertheless, as indicated in the various Project Summaries, a significant amount of the resources requested by UN agencies will go towards supporting activities implemented by national and international NGOs.

The third principle underlying the Appeal is that of flexibility. The nature of complex emergencies means that planning for humanitarian assistance efforts must build in maximum flexibility in order to respond quickly to any changes. At the project and agency level, this means that planned efforts must have the capacity to be re-directed to where they are most needed with minimal delay and bureaucratic obstacles. In terms of resource mobilisation, there is also a need for flexibility for the

UN Agencies to be able to approach donors, and to receive a positive response, with changes to the present appeal package as dictated by changing needs and conditions. Thus, the individual UN Agencies may, in close consultation with SEPHA, make modifications in their existing projects or propose new ones during the year as needed. In addition, it is anticipated that a major review of the present appeal will take place in June of 1994 to ensure that the project portfolio remains well targeted on the priority needs.

Within this context of the overall humanitarian needs in Kenya in 1994, and the guiding principles reviewed above, the UN Agencies in Kenya are, through this 1994 Appeal, requesting a total of US$ 92.2 million for activities to be undertaken in six priority areas:

- **Emergency Food Aid**, involving providing food to over 1 million of the most vulnerable persons among the drought and crop deficit-affected populations, as well as among persons displaced by ethnic clashes (US$ 24.5 million)

- **Nutrition, Health and Water** assistance focused primarily on the drought relief/recovery areas of northeastern Kenya (US$ 23.5 million)

- **Agriculture and Livestock** aid focusing on the immediate recovery needs of pastoralists in the worst drought-affected areas and targeted distribution of seeds and tools to new crop-deficit areas (US$ 3.8 million)

- **Drought and Crop Monitoring** efforts to strengthen the field level, national, and regional capacity to detect and warn of impending climate and crop problems (US$ 1.72 million)

- **Refugee-Related Aid**, including aid to repatriate Somali refugees and promote their reintegration, special assistance to refugee women victims of violence, and assistance to ameliorate the worst transitional impacts of the refugee camps in the northeastern Kenya (US$ 37.55 million)

- **Inter-Agency Coordination and Support**, including the activities of the UN Emergency Unit, those of SEPHA related to Kenya, and the provision of United Nations Volunteers to staff positions within the humanitarian programmes of various UN Agencies (US$ 1.14 million).

As noted above, the UN anticipates reaching over 1 million persons with its proposed emergency food aid efforts. It is expected that over 1 million Kenyans (many of whom will also receive food aid) will receive assistance from one or more of the various UN non-food interventions. The planned refugee assistance efforts will repatriate a projected 140,000 Somalis, implement Quick Impact Projects in the main areas of refugee return, and aid approximately 150,000 refugee women and children in Kenya.

The following pages summarise these six Priority Activity areas, providing information about the specific projects that the various UN Agencies are proposing in order to carry them out. More information about the specific projects to be undertaken within these Priority Activity areas is contained in the companion document to this Main Appeal Document, entitled "Volume II: Project Summaries".

Table 8: 1994 UN Kenya Appeal
Summary of Proposed Projects
By Sector

EMERGENCY FOOD AID		
Emergency food requirements and ITSH	WFP	21,349,240
Food aid coordination, monitoring, logistics and other support	WFP	3,145,158
Subtotal for Emergency Food Aid		***$24,494,398***
NUTRITION, HEALTH AND WATER		
Nutrition	UNICEF	13,653,240
Health	UNICEF	4,353,000
Health	WHO	327,000
Water supply	UNICEF	1,910,200
Accountability, monitoring and evaluation	UNICEF	1,278,300
Logistical and supply support	UNICEF	1,983,500
Subtotal for Nutrition, Health and Water		***$23,505,240***
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK		
Seeds and hand tools distribution	FAO	355,000
Treatment of camel trypanosomiasis	FAO	755,000
Vaccination of cattle against infectious diseases	FAO	962,500
Support for animal health services	FAO	1,500,000
Personnel in support of emergency livestock interventions	FAO	250,000
Subtotal for Agriculture and Livestock		***$3,822,500***
DROUGHT AND CROP MONITORING		
Remote sensing for crop forecasting and early warning (regional)	FAO	460,000
Expanding in-country drought monitoring to Garissa and Wajir	UNICEF	800,000
Drought monitoring in Horn of Africa countries (regional)	WMO	460,000
Subtotal for Drought and Crop Monitoring		***$1,720,000***
REFUGEES		
Cross-border and repatriation operation into Somalia	UNHCR	33,900,000
Assistance to refugee women victims of violence	UNHCR	2,505,600
Transitional assistance to refugee impacted areas of the Mandera district	UNDP(UNHCR)	1,150,000
Subtotal for Victims of Ethnic Clashes		***$37,555,600***
INTER AGENCY COORDINATION AND SUPPORT		
Emergency Relief Unit (ERU)	UNDP	233,500
UNV support to relief and rehabilitation programmes	UNV	611,416
Support for SEPHA	DHA	300,000
Subtotal for Inter Agency Coordination and Support		***$1,144,916***

Grand Total	**$92,242,654**

EMERGENCY FOOD AID

WFP is, through this Appeal, requesting donors to provide its unresourced requirements of 44,544 MTs of maize, beans, and vegetable oil at a projected value of US$ 21.4 million. These resources, together with the approximately 58,000 MTs of various commodities already resourced, will allow WFP to provide a total of an estimated 102,544 MTs of different types of emergency food aid rations for an estimated 960,000 persons (to be spread over a larger number of beneficiaries). WFP is also seeking US$ 3.1 million for the special costs of the logistics, monitoring, and coordination activities required to ensure the accountability of this programme.

Within this overall emergency food aid programme, WFP will undertake six types of activities:

- free distribution of emergency relief food assistance in the most seriously affected districts;
- expansion of the school feeding programme;
- expansion of the WFP-assisted Food for Work programme;
- assistance to urban destitutes;
- assistance through Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centres and dispensaries; and
- assistance for persons displaced by ethnic clashes.

In terms of distribution of free food aid, monthly allocations of maize, beans and vegetable oil (at daily ration rates of 400g, 60g and 20g respectively) will continue in the eight worst drought-affected districts in the first part of 1994, in accordance with the recommendations of the October 1993 FAO/WFP assessment. The districts concerned are Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo and Tana River. Free distribution of rations to 468,000 people was undertaken in January 1994. WFP anticipates that this emergency relief will be phased out by the end of September 1994, subject to normal long rains conditions being experienced in the period March-May 1994.

District allocations of food are made in Nairobi by the Drought Response Committee, comprising the Office of the President, WFP, major bilateral donors, UNICEF and CARE. At the district level, allocations to different parts of the district are made by the District Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, chaired by the District Commissioner with representation by both Government departments and NGOs.

WFP assists the Ministry of Education's School Feeding Programme under its development programme. At the current time, food is provided to all schools in the eight most arid districts (Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo and Tana River) and to selected schools in a further 15 districts classified as semi-arid. At present in the latter districts some 1.1 million children remain outside the school feeding programme. It is proposed that in cases of demonstrable need, the school feeding programme be extended in these schools in the first term (January-April) and second term (May-August) of the 1994 academic year. It is planned that 255,000 of the children in Laikipia, Machakos, Makueni, and Naroc districts will receive food

rations in the first term. By the second term, WFP expects that the situation in the semi-arid districts will have deteriorated to 50%. In all, an estimated total of 9,000 MTs of maize, 2,000 MTs of beans, and 900 MTs of vegetable oil are expected to be distributed under the expanded School Feeding Programme in the period January-August 1994.

Food for work activities such as irrigation, soil conservation, livestock and other rural infrastructure activities take place under WFP's development programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. These activities take place in Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, Kitui, Machakos and Baringo districts. Up to 3,600 MTs of maize, 540 MTs of beans and 180 MTs of vegetable oil will be made available under WFP's emergency programme to expand these activities as required in the period January-September 1994.

Unemployed people in urban centres will be doubly affected by the combined effects of the drought and the severe economic recession which Kenya is experiencing. WFP is making provision for up to 7,200 MTs of maize, 1,080 MTs of beans, and 360 MTs of vegetable oil to be channelled to these people through the Ministry of Social Services and NGOs.

Assistance through MCH centres and dispensaries is a new activity which is designed to help respond to localised needs in as yet unidentified areas. Distribution would be through centres and dispensaries with NGO involvement. Some 360 MTs of maize, 54 MTs of beans and 18 MTs of vegetable oil have been set aside for this purpose.

All the above quantities were based on estimates made in late 1993. Information becoming available in February 1994 suggests that additional emergency assistance may need to be provided between that date and September 1994.

People internally displaced as a result of events which took place in 1992 and 1993 will have their relief food needs provided for. Although needs will vary considerably according to local circumstances, rations for up to 200,000 people have been earmarked for this purpose. Some people are expected to be wholly dependent on emergency rations until at least September 1994 (when the next long rains crop is harvested), while others will have shorter term needs. In total, up to 14,000 MTs of maize, 2,000 MTs of beans and 700 MTs of vegetable oil are estimated to be required for this purpose in 1994.

NUTRITION, HEALTH AND WATER

UNICEF is requesting US$ 23,978,240 in funding for its overall programme within the areas of nutrition, health, and water. This includes costs specific to its work in each of these four sectors as well as in three additional projects - monitoring and evaluation, logistical and supply support, and drought monitoring - each of which provide crucial support across these four sectors. UNICEF's eighth area of project activity within this appeal - livestock assistance - is part of two joint FAO/UNICEF/DRP projects (treatment of camel trypanosomiasis and vaccination of cattle against infections diseases) discussed in the Agriculture and Livestock section of this document. Apart from the UNICEF-supported nutrition projects, other drought relief activities have focused on North Eastern Province, the most underdeveloped and the least accessible of all the provinces in the country.

Nutrition

For 1994, UNICEF is requesting US$ 13.6 million in funding for its nutrition projects undertaken in the 8 districts of Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir. This includes the primary, secondary and tertiary transport of the 20,000 MTs of supplementary foodstuffs expected to be distributed through UNICEF during 1994. In addition, it is possible that for a period of at least 6 to 9 months until harvest after the long rains, 12 other districts in the agricultural areas of Kenya will require support from UNICEF in terms of supplementary feeding assistance. UNICEF expects to provide a monthly average of 1,700 MTs of Corn Soya Blend or locally produced UNIMIX to a target population of 222,000 in the 8 worst-affected districts, and an estimated 120,000 in the 12 additional districts. The needs of affected groups will continue to dictate the nature and level of response within particular divisions of each district. The project is expected to continue as currently managed, though greater emphasis will be placed on enhancing the role of the Ministry of Health district nutritionists. This concerns particularly their roles in community-based growth monitoring and health education and in the implementation of the Ministry of Health Child Health and Nutrition Information System (CHANIS).

The need to continue on-going supplementary feeding projects will be reviewed in March 1994. In areas where livestock have recovered to the point of being able to provide sufficient quantities of milk for the children of nomadic communities, supplementary food distribution will be scaled down. It is likely, however, that the north western areas of Kenya (including Turkana district and parts of Marsabit and Samburu districts) which have received a minimal amount of rain during 1993 will continue to require 100% of present allocation amounts. In addition, districts such as Garissa and Tana River (in which most areas are inaccessible due to insecurity) may also require an amount of supplementary food close to present allocation amounts if relief agencies are at last able to reach these areas.

At present, UNICEF-supported supplementary feeding projects may expand to include an additional 12 districts previously considered in several inter-agency assessments as only mildly drought-affected. However, due to a continued shortage of rain in these areas, as well as poor seed quality, unreliable supply of fertilizer, and displacement due to ethnic clashes, families in these traditionally agriculture producing areas have not been able to grow crops. As a result, certain areas within these districts may require supplementary feeding assistance. UNICEF is presently conducting assessments in these additional districts to determine the degree to which the need is widespread.

Health

UNICEF is also requesting US$ 4.4 million in funding for its activities in the health sector, for 750,000 beneficiaries in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir Districts. As the Government has indicated that it is not in a position to meet even one third of the drug supply requirements for the country at present, UNICEF will continue to supply and distribute supplementary drugs to the Ministry of Health and NGOs involved in curative health care. UNICEF will also continue to support immunization activities, particularly through the integration of vaccination services with the supplementary feeding programme. Preventive health-care interventions will continue with UNICEF's assistance, primarily through support to the training of nomadic community health workers, including in specific areas of intervention such as controlling diarrhoeal disease. Strong linkages will be maintained with Nomadic Primary Health Care Programmes. In terms of AIDS

interventions, the focus will be on prevention targeting youth and selected high risk groups, including town dwellers. Projects will involve training, developing and disseminating information materials, and supporting condom distribution. Existing UNICEF supported programmes and networks will be used to expand counselling on prevention, and to strengthen the condom distribution network.

WHO is seeking US$ 327,000 to undertake activities in the health sector in partnership with the Ministry of Health and District Intersectoral Committees. By providing support in the form of training and equipment to epidemiological surveillance, MCH, and tuberculosis control programmes in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts of North Eastern Province, these interventions will target 450,000 drought-affected people.

Water

For its activities in the water sector, UNICEF is requesting US$ 1.9 million in funding via this Appeal. Projects will target a principally rural beneficiary population in Garissa (130,000) and Wajir (200,000) districts. UNICEF will also support the development and maintenance of water supply systems in Bura Scheme in Tana River, and Malhadaka Scheme in Isiolo, for an additional 12,500 beneficiaries. Although UNICEF-supported water projects were implemented during 1992 and 1993 in Mandera, the Drought Recovery Programme (DRP) has now assumed much responsibility for water activities in that district. Nevertheless, UNICEF interventions will also target around 123,000 persons in Mandera district. In close collaboration with the DRP, UNICEF will continue to provide capital equipment, spares, and technical and logistic support necessary for the Government to continue the rehabilitation of existing sources and the development of new boreholes, pans and dams, now concentrating more in Garissa and Wajir and on two designated schemes in Tana River and Isiolo. Community maintenance initiatives will continue to be encouraged by UNICEF and the District Water Engineers in all project locations.

Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation activities will allow UNICEF to continue to review and, as necessary, redirect the sectoral components of the UNICEF-supported emergency relief programme by providing appropriate information to UNICEF technical personnel and partner agencies. UNICEF also intends to concentrate its efforts in this area on developing and enhancing the data collection, collation and analysis capacities of the District Statistical Officers particularly those assigned to North Eastern Province. The Government, in conjunction with UNICEF and NGOs, will conduct a series of follow-up surveys to the Drought Baseline Surveys of Garissa, Mandera and Wajir initially conducted in late 1992 and early 1993 which, until today, serve as the sole indicators of human welfare in the province. For this sector UNICEF is seeking US$ 1.3 million in funding.

Logistical and Supply Support

UNICEF is also requesting US$ 1.9 million for logistical and supply support to its implementing Government and NGO partners. This assistance includes operational costs for aircraft and programme vehicles to support sectoral activities. The provision of repair and maintenance services as well as fuel for Government vehicles is particularly important, as many of the vehicles would be incapacitated otherwise. This activity will be managed in close consultation with the DRP, which is also undertaking similar support.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture

FAO is requesting US$ 355,000 to provide seeds and tools to farming families in scattered areas of high agricultural potential within the arid and semi-arid parts of Kenya.

These arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya have been subject to recurrent droughts over the past two years. Rainfall is low and highly variable in these regions and pastoralism is the dominant mode of production. Although the risk of crop failure is in general 95-100%, there are scattered areas of high production potential in the riverine areas of these regions. During a normal year farmers in these high-potential areas are able to produce most of the food for their needs however, consecutive years of drought have considerably reduced their yields. Before the droughts, an estimated 200,000 farm families in these districts relied entirely on agriculture for their survival. While around half of these families living in flood-plain areas and on water banks have continued to live by farming, the other half progressively experienced crop failure and traded their tools during the drought of 1992/93 for food. Many of these people have clustered around towns and food distribution points in an effort to survive.

FAO will target these agriculturalists in 1994, providing them with a supply of good quality seeds and tools in preparation for the main growing season. These inputs will be purchased and distributed free of charge by FAO, in cooperation with the DRP, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and NGOs.

Livestock

The arid areas of north and north-eastern Kenya, where 80-95% of the population is livestock-dependent, experienced severe drought in 1991 and 1992. Five districts in this region - Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera and Turkana are severely drought-affected. Although extended short rains at the end of 1992 and early 1993 encouraged some regeneration of rangelands, the impact of the drought on livestock in some districts was devastating, with losses of over 50%. This was further compounded by the fact that many pastoralists, either out of concern that their animals would not survive the drought or because they needed money for food, sold off their remaining animals. During 1993 however, on-going famine relief operations in the form of food aid had a positive effect upon livestock populations, as many pastoralists no longer felt the need to sell their animals to pay for basic food needs.

The drought has nevertheless increased the vulnerability of surviving livestock to disease. To protect the livelihood of the pastoralists from further damage, it is essential to safeguard their herds from disease. FAO is proposing two interventions - the treatment of camel trypanosomiasis, and vaccination of cattle against infectious disease - which will result in an immediate improvement in the health and productivity of the remaining livestock.

In addition to the problems which derive from drought, camel trypanosomiasis, a disease transmitted by biting flies that causes debility and a substantial fall in milk yield, is spreading to virtually all camel populations in the pastoralist areas of northern Kenya. Although during drought cycles, losses amongst the camel population are low compared with the huge losses sustained in

cattle, the spread of trypanosomiasis in camels further exacerbates the crisis faced by pastoralist families during periods of drought when the majority of people are thrust into economically precarious situations, and families, particularly younger members, increase their dependency upon camel milk.

Through this project, infected camels will be treated with appropriate trypanocides and attempts will be made to interrupt the transmission cycles by the use of pour on insecticides on a herd basis. These strategies will result in a great reduction in transmission rates and an increase in milk yields, with a clear positive effect upon human nutrition. Delivery of this treatment will be achieved by utilizing the existing veterinary and livestock services of the GOK, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and the existing networks and outreach systems developed by many of the NGOs. It will be implemented by FAO in coordination with the appropriate government offices. FAO is requesting US$ 755,000 in funding for this project.

FAO is also requesting US$ 1.5 million for support for animal health services to provide other vaccines and biological to pastoralists and nomads in the arid areas for diseases not covered by the above projects. FAO is also appealing for US$ 250,000 to field personnel to provide technical assistance to these livestock projects.

Following the droughts of 1991 and 1992 there were severe losses in the cattle populations in the districts of Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo and Samburu. Available data show that many pastoralist groups lost 50-80% of their cattle during this period. Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), two infectious diseases, can cause very high mortality rates in susceptible cattle populations. CBPP is endemic in the region and rinderpest is known to be active across the contiguous borders. FAO is seeking US$ 962,500 to carry out a vaccination campaign to increase the level of protection against rinderpest and CBPP in the remaining cattle herds in the drought-affected districts so as to protect the livelihood of the pastoralists in these regions, and limit the spread of disease. The project will be administered by FAO and coordinated with the Department of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and with DRP, UNICEF, FARM, EPAG and other NGOs which have excellent community-based outreach capability.

Through 1994, UNICEF will provide inputs - notably staff, equipment and supplies, and logistic support - to the joint FAO/DRP/UNICEF livestock programmes for treatment of camel trypanosomiasis and vaccination of cattle against infectious diseases. The central coordinating body in this joint programme is DRP. UNICEF will attach one field specialist to DRP in order to assist in monitoring and implementation of the programme. UNICEF's main contribution will be in logistics and field coordination in the North Eastern Districts (Mandera, Wajir and Garissa). FAO will act as lead donor and will attach a similar specialist to DRP in order to link the programme in different geographical areas to one central management team.

DROUGHT AND CROP MONITORING

The occurrence of drought in Kenya is not new. On average, every 3 - 4 years a minor drought (1 year duration) occurs, while every 9 - 11 years there is a major drought (2 - 3 years duration). In the past, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have coped with these droughts in their own way, with varying degrees of success. However, these remote arid and semi-arid areas have become

increasingly integrated into Kenya's national economy. Equally, Kenya's population is growing at such a rate that increasing numbers of people are moving into more marginal areas and using land for crop production which the pastoralists traditionally used as dry season grazing areas during times of hardship. This situation has been exacerbated by recent climatic trends which are imposing regimes of less reliable rainfall on an already strained natural resource base.

Recent experience has shown that by using the combined resources of remote sensing technology and district level drought monitoring, it is possible to predict the onset of drought some 12 - 18 months before the situation deteriorates to one of serious and widespread human malnutrition and death. This capability has the potential to help both governments and international donor agencies to coordinate in advance their responses to such a crisis, and to implement timely and appropriate responses which can prevent a drought becoming a famine. In this regard, an effective drought management system is able to mirror three distinct phases of drought: the preparation phase (onset); the mitigation phase (during); and the recovery phase (post). Two essential components of the management system are continuous drought monitoring through all phases, and an effective response system informed by sound monitoring data. Although such a drought management system (DMS) does not yet operate in Kenya, crucial related elements do exist and have been successful in tracking the current drought and providing accurate data to decision-makers at the national and international level.

The two key components of the drought monitoring system are regional remote sensing, and district level field monitoring. Regional remote sensing provides information on long term weather data and current vegetation status. Kenya currently has a remote sensing system which provides reliable and timely information and data concerning climate, seasonal agricultural conditions and related food production both in Kenya and the Horn of Africa. This project is coordinated by FAO and IGADD and regularly provides satellite derived analysis of rainfall and vegetation conditions in the Horn of Africa. This satellite data has been found to improve the coverage, timeliness and precision of early warning for food and livestock in Kenya and surrounding nations. Meteorological data assists in the adjustment to ground measurements of satellite information for this purpose. Monthly and 10-day remote sensing bulletins are distributed to users by the Remote Sensing Unit. The project has developed a common network for over 50 national, sub-regional, bilateral, international agencies and NGOs who are involved in climate and food security monitoring. FAO is seeking US$ 460,000 in funding to strengthen the capacity of this project for its users during the upcoming critical period (January to December 1994) of monitoring weather developments on the short rain crops of 1993 and the long rain crops of 1994.

WMO is also seeking US$ 460,000 to sustain and strengthen the Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) which it runs in conjunction with UNDP. The DMC provides information on rainfall distribution and anomaly, drought severity and weather outlooks up to three months in advance to other early warning units in the Horn of Africa. It works closely with the FAO/IGADD unit, providing data which is used as ground truth for verification and calibration of remotely sensed data.

The second important aspect of the drought monitoring system is district level field monitoring, which provides very local and accurate indicators of the local economy (livestock and crop production), pastoralist welfare, and environmental conditions.

In close collaboration with the DRP, UNICEF will support the establishment of district-based

drought monitoring/drought management systems in Garissa and Wajir districts (DRP will be engaging in a similar process in Mandera and Tana River.) These systems will be based upon the established model developed by the Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit/Drought Monitoring Project in the districts of Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu and Isiolo. As the present Drought Monitoring Project model is reliant on centralized processing and logistics capacity based in Turkana, UNICEF will provide support for the extension of the system to the new four districts. Wajir is the most likely site for this. Through this Appeal, UNICEF is seeking US$ 800,000 for this activity. The integration of data from the existing and proposed new additional systems from all drought-affected parts of the country will be able to identify the onset (or the ending) of drought up to 12 months prior to clearly visible human nutrition effects.

DROUGHT RECOVERY PROGRAMME

The Drought Recovery Programme (DRP) is a joint GOK/UN entity based in the Office of the President which operates with strong support from UN Agencies, in particular, UNDP. DRP plays an important role in collaboration with UN Agencies in drought-affected areas. Thus while DRP is not itself directly requesting funds via this Appeal, it is important to understand its operations and its relationship to UN Agencies.

The UN Disaster Management Team in Kenya worked closely with the Kenya Government in formulating the Drought Recovery Programme and in facilitating its launch in April 1993. The UN Resident Coordinator is a member of a five person Special Recovery Team which defines policies for the DRP. The Resident Coordinator also ensures that donor relationship is maintained and that the activities implemented by the DRP are complemented by those of UN Agencies. In January 1994, a UNV was seconded to the DRP to help set up their monitoring and evaluation system.

The DRP has the twin objectives of alleviating the impact of the drought of 1992/93 which has affected 80% of the country's land area (through the regeneration of productive capacity in agriculture and livestock, and improved water supply and health services), and enhancing institutional capacity at the district level to deal with future droughts.

The DRP operates a rapid response system through a national Programme Management Unit which is made up of senior Government staff and the UN Disaster Management Team. All the early activities of 1993, including facilitating the formation of the DRP together with the Government and facilitating the DRP Appeal launch in April, were managed by the UN Emergency Relief Unit. The Emergency Relief Unit then assisted in the process of establishing the DRP's Programme Management Unit. Interactive day-to-day linkage continues between the Programme Management Unit and the Emergency Relief Unit in coordinating UN and the Government's activities. The original appeal for DRP was for US$ 85 million, of which some US$ 43 million has to date been raised. Approximately US$ 29.25 million of this funding was contributed directly by the World Bank to DRP, with other donors channelling resources through existing bi-lateral or UN programmes.

The Programme Management Unit has a full time team of specialists coordinating with different agencies and spearheading the implementation of recovery activities around the country. There is also a twin organization in the Office of the President which deals with famine relief. The

Programme Management Unit has similar Management Units in the four districts of Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Tana River. In each of these districts, there is a district steering group which manages integrated recovery activities. Each group is led by a District Programme Coordinator who reports directly to the Programme Management Unit in Nairobi. Financial management is carried out directly by the Programme Management Unit.

The DRP is operational in the sectors of water, health and drought monitoring in the four districts. In 1994 the DRP intends to rehabilitate town water supplies in Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. In the health sector DRP will rehabilitate four district hospitals including the provision of new equipment and the repair of existing equipment. DRP will also rehabilitate 10 health centres and 19 dispensaries, provide essential drugs (in coordination with UNICEF), support the training of community-based health workers and the operation, and maintain and repair health vehicles.

In the livestock sector DRP has already committed its resources for vaccination campaigns in 1993 although funds are expected to run out by March 1994. Nevertheless DRP will provide a monitoring and backstopping role jointly with UNICEF for the FAO campaigns included in this 1994 Appeal. In 1993 DRP committed its available resources of seed and fertilizer in 18 drought-affected districts. In 1994 DRP will also support and assist FAO in its drought-recovery and relief activities in the arid and semi-arid districts of Kenya.

DRP will also carry out rehabilitation of 421 km of roads in Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. With existing funds, DRP will continue to establish drought monitoring units in Mandera and Tana River districts in collaboration with the Drought Management Project operating in north western Kenya, and with UNICEF in Wajir and Garissa districts. These three organizations will be involved in developing a national monitoring system with DRP coordinating their collective activities.

REFUGEE-RELATED AID

In 1994 there are essentially two types of assistance which relate to refugees: assistance to refugees in Kenya (and to refugee-impacted areas); and repatriation assistance (which includes cross-border activities which will facilitate the refugees' reintegration in their home countries). With regard to assistance to refugees in Kenya, the majority of refugees will be catered for outside of the present Appeal, under UNHCR's General Programme. This is due to the fact that these refugees are no longer under the emergency relief programme, but have passed into the care-and-maintenance phase.

Depending upon the security situation within Somalia, UNHCR expects that voluntary repatriation, either spontaneous or organized, will continue during 1994 to some areas in Somalia. It is anticipated that by the end of 1994, up to 250,000 refugees, mainly Somalis and Sudanese, may still remain in Kenya.

The care and maintenance programme for the more stable refugee populations in camps in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Coast Province will maintain the gains that have been achieved in the vital sectors of health, water and sanitation. UNHCR plans to continue allocating more resources to socially oriented services such as education, income generation, and community development, particularly as they address the needs of women and children. In line with this, a special project for women victims of sexual and other forms of violence will be implemented in 1994. Because of a continued

rise in violent assaults on women, the project has been designed to provide additional physical protection for women, counselling and medical services, as well as income generation opportunities for women victims of rape and other forms of violence in the camps.

UNHCR will continue to work with, as well as fund, NGOs for the implementation of refugee assistance. Renewed emphasis will be put on partnership in the planning and implementation process, and in the building of local capacities. The major NGO partners include CARE, LWF, MSF Belgium/France, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Kenya Red Cross. The Government of Kenya participates in the programme through its Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage.

Refugee Women Victims of Violence

UNHCR will give special attention to the needs of women victims of sexual or other forms of assault, and to the reduction of such incidents. US$ 2.5 million is sought for these activities. Although preventive measures will improve the physical security in the camps and will benefit all refugees, they will target the most vulnerable refugees, i.e., the 150,000 women and children in the camps. An additional 700 victims and their families will benefit from material assistance. As security increases within the camps, the rate of such crimes is expected to decrease. Other preventive measures will be introduced such as increasing the number of camp security personnel and equipment, and organizing collective firewood gathering, as well as income-generating activities particularly geared to the provision of low-cost energy-saving devices. Refugees will be encouraged to participate actively in the establishment of a workable security system in the camps through the formation of security committees. A public information campaign including the publication of a newsletter in Somali, will provide information about assistance in case of sexual or other forms of assault, women's rights information and information concerning Women's Groups.

Other priorities will be the continued provision of material assistance to victims. Legal assistance will be provided through the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), in presenting and routing prosecution cases through the Kenyan court system. CARE and IFRC, the social service agencies in the Dadaab and coastal camps will implement the counselling component of the project. IFRC, MSF-Belgium and MSF-France, the medical agencies in the camps, and the Ministry of Health, (which will second staff to these medical agencies), will provide medical examination and treatment services. Assistance to establish small businesses will be given to women returnees to Somalia, who have lost their means of livelihood as a result of rape and the concomitant social stigma. GTZ is active in the area of energy-saving cooking stoves. UNIFEM through its "African Women in Crisis" umbrella project will provide technical assistance in terms of training and workshops.

Cross-Border and Repatriation Assistance into Somalia

During the first quarter of 1994, if no major political change occurs in the area, the 15,000 refugees registered for repatriation in north eastern camps in Kenya at the end of 1993 will have returned home safely, mainly to the Gedo region of Somalia. UNHCR will gradually scale down its rehabilitation activities through Quick Impact Projects (QUIPs) in the Gedo districts until all refugees have settled down and satisfactorily reintegrated. Activities which need to be continued will be handed over to more development-oriented NGOs and UN Agencies. After closing down

Garbahare, and then Luuq outpost, UNHCR will continue to monitor the situation from only one outpost likely to be located in Bardera.

Stable political and security conditions in Somalia will also mean that repatriation activities to the Middle and Lower Juba regions can start quickly at the end of the rainy season in January 1994, initiating the return to the regions of some 255,000 Somali refugees hosted in eastern camps in Kenya at the end of 1993.

Currently over 90% of the refugee population in the four Dadaab camps have registered for repatriation, although registration figures are still minimal in the coastal camps. The process of organized repatriation to Somalia is both lengthy and complex and entails consensus and liaison with, among others, an inter-clan committee with the authority to decide upon clan issues affecting areas of return. Because the process is so involved, some refugees may decide to return to Somalia spontaneously. Those who choose spontaneous return will receive upon departure a three-month food package secured from WFP, plus non-food items. Further needs will be addressed based on the results of a food security and nutritional monitoring system put in place by WFP, FAO and NGOs operating in the areas of return.

UNHCR estimates that about 140,000 persons will be assisted to return to Somalia before the end of June 1994 under the official repatriation programme. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable groups. Transportation is expected to represent the major portion of the project costs. Overnight transit centers will be set up at airports and seaports and, if needed, along transport routes. Where necessary, refugees will be escorted by UNOSOM military personnel.

UNHCR will sustain its relief and rehabilitation efforts in Middle and Lower Juba regions until the basic needs of the resident population are covered with the additional assistance provided by other contributing agencies. This expected increased availability of self-reliant aid agencies should also alleviate the need for UNHCR, assisted by UN Volunteers, to provide systematic support in terms of logistical and administrative services.

QUIPs activities will concentrate in sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation and community services, which, unlike more self-sustaining sectors such as agriculture, livestock or transport, have not yet attracted sufficient support from other agencies. In addition to the sharing of experiences with a view to improving sectoral policies and operational framework, UNHCR will continue to cooperate in the field with UN specialized agencies, particularly UNICEF, WFP and WHO, and fund in an ad hoc manner components of QUIPs not covered by their usual assistance.

As the lead agency for the cross-border area of operation, UNHCR will continue, in cooperation with the UNHCR liaison office in Mogadishu, to support the institutional capacity-building process of Somali NGOs and to play a coordinating role until UNOSOM or local institutions are represented and operational.

Depending on the actual rate of return and the response from the national and international community to rehabilitation needs, UNHCR will progressively scale down its presence, keeping only Bardera and Kismayo offices at their optimal size. On 1 July 1994, all cross-border activities besides repatriation will cease to be operated from Kenya. Reception of repatriates and reintegration activities as well as the existing logistical and administrative support network will be

taken over by the UNHCR Office in Somalia. UNHCR is appealing for US$ 33,900,000 for these activities.

Transitional Assistance to Refugee-Impacted Areas

A major operational plan in 1994 is to close down the camps in Mandera, El Wak and Banissa due to significant reductions in population, and to transfer the residual case loads to the Dadaab camps which have better services and infrastructure. Due to the socio-economic impact of the refugee presence in Mandera district, the closure of the camps is planned to be effected within the framework of the assistance continuum with emphasis being shifted from relief to rehabilitation and development activities. The project will have two inter-related phases. Assistance in the first instance will take the form of QUIPs to strengthen the productive capacity of local infrastructures which are over-strained. The second phase will build upon the success of the first, replicating and upgrading successful QUIPs, thus linking short-term rehabilitation with long-term development. UNDP and UNHCR are jointly appealing for US$ 1,150,000 in funding for Operation Mandera. All funds for these interventions should nevertheless be contributed directly to UNDP which will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

■ UN Emergency Relief Unit

The Emergency Relief Unit assists the UN Resident Coordinator and other members of the UNDMT in the monitoring of relief needs through needs assessment missions, and in various drought recovery activities. The Unit arranges regular and ad hoc meetings of the UNDMT and provides information to donors and NGOs. On a monthly basis, the Unit obtains and prepares an update for SEPHA detailing the immediate and long term needs of the UN Agencies for their relief activities.

The Unit undertakes field trips on behalf of the donors to assess field operations in the areas of refugee, drought, and displaced populations programmes. It is envisaged that for 1994, there will be an increase in donor familiarization field trips so as to ensure the targeting of timely and effective relief assistance.

Currently the Unit has been involved extensively with both international and national NGOs in developing a sound working relationship for future relief and rehabilitation programmes within Kenya. The ERU played and continues to play an essential role in the development of the GOK Drought Recovery Programme and the UNDP programme for those displaced by ethnic clashes. The Unit is currently helping to facilitate the UNDMT plan for the continuum from relief activities to rehabilitation and development in areas of northern and eastern Kenya, host to large numbers of displaced persons and refugees. UNDP is seeking US$ 233,500 for the operation of the ERU.

■ United Nations Volunteers

In 1994 UNV will continue to provide essential support to the humanitarian relief activities undertaken by the various UN Agencies in Kenya.

As a result of the severe drought in Kenya, which has been compounded by irregularities of rainfall during 1993, considerable food and non-food assistance will be required from WFP throughout 1994. UNVs will continue to be required to assist WFP in the provision and monitoring of food assistance. The eight UNV posts dedicated to WFP in 1993 will therefore be extended for a total of 72 person/months. UNV itself is seeking, via this Appeal, the US$ 174,000 required to extend these contracts through to the end of 1994.

Although UNHCR is scaling down its operations in Kenya, the number of UNVs required during 1994 is expected to remain at current levels. These UNVs will concentrate mainly on providing support to UNHCR cross-border operations. The funding requests for the required posts will be split between UNV and UNHCR, with UNV seeking US$ 24,166 for the extension of 3 posts for 10 person/months, and UNHCR requesting (within this 1994 appeal) US$ 135,140 based on the extension of 7 posts for 58 person/months.

The ERU performs a critical role in assisting the UN Resident Coordinator and providing support to the members of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) as these agencies undertake their relief work. Projected requirements for the ERU are for 4 UNVs for a total of 15 person/months. Within the present Appeal, UNV is appealing directly for US$ 36,250 to cover these posts beyond the funds it already has in hand for them.

To support the activities of FAO, UNV has been requested to fund and recruit 1 agriculture specialist, 3 veterinarians and an agronomist at a cost of US$ 145,000. They will assist FAO's livestock vaccination, treatment of camel trypanosomiasis and seed and hand tools programmes which are included in this Appeal.

Based upon its experience in 1993 and on discussions with the relevant UN Agencies, UNV is also seeking funds within the present Appeal for an estimated eight additional posts that are likely to be required during the year to assist UNDMT member agencies to undertake humanitarian relief activities which will arise in 1994. UNV is requesting US$ 232,000 for this purpose.

■ DHA

Within the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA), based in Geneva, focuses on the six countries of the Horn of Africa. It monitors the changing humanitarian needs and assistance efforts in these countries, including via the dissemination of monthly reports that also contain updated information concerning donor contributions. This includes information on donations both to the UN Inter-Agency Consolidated appeals (whose creation it coordinates) as well as to other humanitarian assistance activities. The Unit also provides support to those charged with in-country coordination of humanitarian assistance in these countries. Within this present Appeal, DHA is requesting US$ 300,000 for its SEPHA's work related to Kenya.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO VOLUME II

The present volume is the first of two documents containing information concerning the 1994 United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for Kenya. Volume II contains the specific Project Summaries for the proposed projects which would implement the Priority Activities reviewed in the previous pages. Table 9 lists these projects by UN Agency, and is repeated at the beginning of Volume II.

Table 9: 1994 UN Kenya Appeal
Summary of Project Activities
by Agency

Code	Activity	Agency	Requirements US$
1	Seeds and hand tools distribution	FAO	355,000
2	Treatment of camel trypanosomiasis	FAO	755,000
3	Vaccination of cattle against infectious diseases	FAO	962,500
4	Support for animal health services	FAO	1,500,000
5	Personnel in support of emergency livestock interventions	FAO	250,000
6	Remote sensing for crop forecasting and early warning (regional)	FAO	460,000
	Subtotal for FAO		***$4,282,500***
7	Emergency Relief Unit (ERU)	UNDP	233,500
8	Transitional assistance to refugee impacted areas of the Mandera district	UNDP(UNHCR)	1,150,000
	Subtotal for UNDP		***$1,383,500***
9	Cross-border and repatriation operation into Somalia	UNHCR	33,900,000
10	Assistance to refugee women victims of violence	UNHCR	2,505,600
	Subtotal for UNHCR		***$36,405,600***
11	Nutrition	UNICEF	13,653,240
12	Health	UNICEF	4,353,000
13	Water supply	UNICEF	1,910,200
14	Accountability, monitoring and evaluation	UNICEF	1,278,300
15	Logistical and supply support	UNICEF	1,983,500
16	Expanding in-country drought monitoring to Garissa and Wajir	UNICEF	800,000
	Subtotal for UNICEF		***$23,978,240***
17	UNV support to relief and rehabilitation programmes	UNV	611,416
	Subtotal for UNV		***$611,416***
18	Emergency food requirements and ITSH	WFP	21,349,240
19	Food aid coordination, monitoring, logistics and other support	WFP	3,145,158
	Subtotal for WFP		***$24,494,398***
20	Health	WHO	327,000
	Subtotal for WHO		***$327,000***
21	Drought monitoring in Horn of Africa countries (regional)	WMO	460,000
	Subtotal for WMO		***$460,000***
22	Support for SEPHA	DHA	300,000
	Subtotal for DHA		***$300,000***

	Grand Total	$92,242,654

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Anti Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CARE	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCDI	Cold Cloud Duration Indices
CHANIS	Child Health and Nutrition Information System
CHW	Community Health Worker
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
DMC	Drought Monitoring Centre
DMP	Drought Monitoring Project
DMS	Drought Management System
DRP	Drought Recovery Programme
DRRC	District Relief and Rehabilitation Programme
EPAG	Emergency Pastoralist Assistance Group
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
ERU	Emergency Relief Unit
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (UN)
FP	Family Planning
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

HCP	Health Care Programme
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Agency for Drought and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITSH	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
KEPI	Kenya Programme for Immunization
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MTS	Metric Tonnes
NASSEP	National Sample Survey Education Programme
NCPB	National Cereal and Produce Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Programme Coordination
NRRC	National Relief and Rehabilitation Committee
NVDI	Normalized Difference of Vegetation
OPMAN	Operation Mandera
OXFAM	International NGO
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMU	Programme Management Unit
QUIPS	Quick Impact Project
RCSSMRS	Regional Centre for Services in Surveying Mapping and Remote Sensing

SCWP	Special Committee on Women's Programme
SEPHA	Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (DHA)
SPR	Special Programme Reserve
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TDCPU	Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit
TSO	Technical Support Officers
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Emergency Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIMIX	UNICEF Supplementary Feeding Food
UNOSOM	United Nations Operations in Somalia
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme (UN)
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
WMO	World Meterological Organization (UN)

ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD AND ITSH REQUIREMENTS

There is attached a WFP project summary reflecting additional emergency food and ITSH requirements which is based on information which became available in mid-February. It presents additional emergency requirements for 55,540 metric tons of food (including ITSH) at a cost of US$21,818,800. Accordingly the total WFP request for the 1994 appeal increased to US$43,313,198 and the tables in the basic appeal document should be adjusted accordingly.

Table 1: Revised UN Agency Budget Requirements for the 1994 UN Inter-Agency Appeal for Kenya *

(1 January to 31 December 1994)

AGENCY	TOTAL (US$)
FAO	4,282,500
UNDP	1,383,500
UNHCR	36,405,600
UNICEF	23,978,240
UNV	611,416
WFP	46,313,198
WHO	327,000
WMO	460,000
DHA	300,000
TOTAL:	$114,061,454

** This table incorporates WFP revised request of 21 February and replaces the table on page 4 of Volume I.*

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Printed at United Nations, Geneva
GE.94-00552-February 1994-900